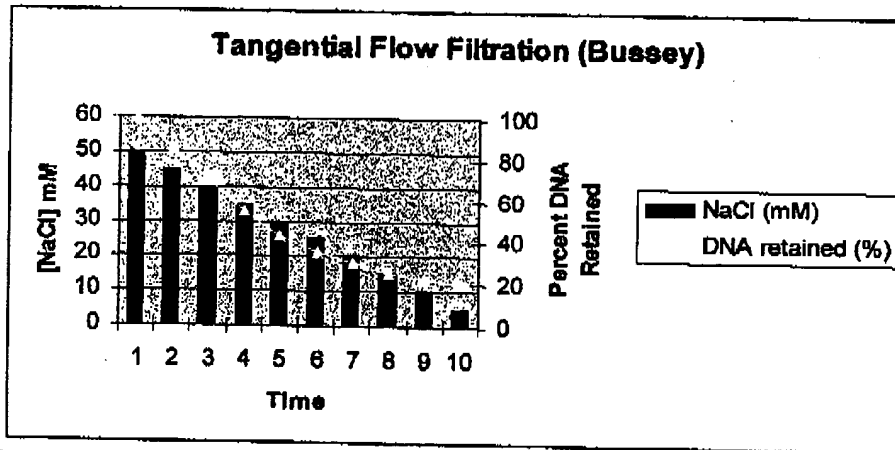
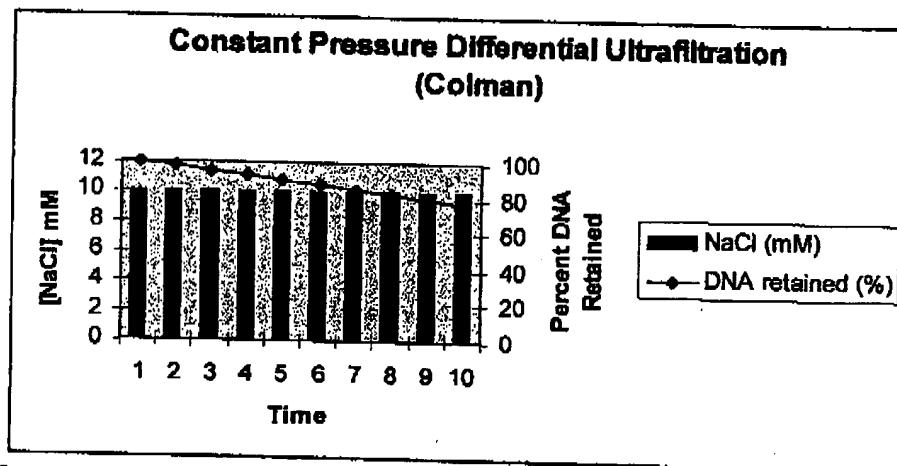


APPENDIX



Predicted retention of a small DNA as a function of time and sodium chloride concentration when the sample is processed by TFF in continuous diafiltration mode (the mode disclosed as preferred by Bussey US Patent no. 6,011,148 col 7, paragraph 4). In continuous diafiltration mode, a diluent is added continuously over the entire course of the filtration which gradually changes the salt concentration. The rate of small DNA loss is highest at the beginning of the process when the sodium chloride concentration is highest, while the rate of DNA loss slows toward the end of the process, when the salt concentration is lowest. Since the majority of the filtration is conducted above the salt concentration proscribed by Colman, small DNA recovery is low.



Predicted retention of a small DNA as a function of time when the sample is processed by continuous pressure differential ultrafiltration, preceded by a single dilution step to the optimal sodium chloride concentration range for small DNA retention, as disclosed by Colman. The rate of small DNA loss is constant (and minimized) throughout the process because the salt concentration remains constant.